

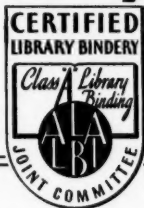
The Library Binder

VOLUME II, NUMBER 1

EDITORIAL STAFF

Ernest Hertzberg Chairman

J. Howard Atkins Martin Talan
Lawrence Sibert Gerard Van Deene



November, 1953

PUBLISHED BY THE
LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE
IN THE INTEREST OF
INCREASED USAGE AND PROPER
PRESERVATION OF BOOKS.

What L. B. I. Stands For

by BERNARD SCHAEFFER, President
Library Binding Institute

Frequently, I am asked, "What is the purpose of your trade association?" A simple question, indeed, but one, the answer to which, reveals the great importance of our work through collective action.

The growth of trade associations in the United States, particularly in the last few years, is well known to businessmen and professional groups.

Trade associations have developed in order to meet a very real need in our American economy.

Their role was very well summarized by Honorable Karl E. Mundt, United States Senator from South Dakota, in a speech on April 20, 1953, in which he said:

"Our liberties are being challenged on every hand today, and unless we all rise to the full height of our opportunities and responsibilities, we may live to see the day when our house of free competitive enterprise may come tumbling down all about us.

"Trade associations are the very keynote of free competitive enterprise. They are the keystone in the arch we call the American way of life. Trade association executives have the opportunity and responsibility to maintain that arch.

"What have trade associations given America to deserve such praise? Am I being overgenerous in my estimate? I do not think so. Through the exchange of knowledge, cooperative effort, and joint industry research, trade associations have given America substantial aid in attaining the highest standard of living in the world's history.

"Where Europe has trade secrets, cartels, and a moribund industrial machine,

America has an amazing degree of free exchange of industrial information, a competitive system which insures ample goods at low cost, and up-to-date, on-its-toes industrial economy.

"Trade associations have made the difference. I could think of nothing which would aid more in Europe's recovery than the development of a vigorous, effective trade association movement in the American tradition."

L.B.I. fits well into this apt summary of the role of trade associations. It is democratically organized, membership being open to any library binder who can produce Class A work, maintains adequate insurance to safeguard the property entrusted to it by its customers, and can furnish bank and library references. It is democratically operated, all major decisions being made by vote of all members, and its Board of Directors being selected on a geographical and industry size basis. It exists to serve no group, but to advance the progress of all binders and the art of conservation.

Generally speaking, L.B.I.'s programs fall under two major headings. On the one hand, there are those programs designed to serve the needs of librarians in their problems of conservation. These include, first and foremost, the work of the Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Library Binding Institute. This Committee has prepared and sponsored the Minimum Specifications for Class A binding, which has become the accepted standard throughout the industry and profession. It also has an Appraisal Board and Board of Review. These boards have the task of examining the work of a binder who seeks to be Certified as capable of producing Class A work, and of examining, free of charge, binding submitted to it by any librarian. Both boards are composed of librarians.

In a sense, the work of the Committee has immeasurably advanced the art of conservation and simplified the task of librarians in specifying binding designed to meet the needs of most librarians. It is a prime example of the cooperative efforts of two associations, L.B.I. and A.L.A.

L.B.I. also has gone further in its efforts on behalf of libraries: it has assisted them in their public relations with the now well-known "barefoot boy" poster, is the center of in-



formation on all problems affecting conservation, and promotes research in the ways and means of improving the techniques and processes of conservation.

Equally important is the work L.B.I. does for binders. Its primary object in this group of activities is to promote and develop a healthy and vigorous competitive economy. There is now pending with the Federal Trade Commission, a Fair Trade Practices Regulation for the library binding industry. It has initiated steps to have the Minimum Specifications made into a United States Commercial Standard. These two measures will help not only responsible binders, but librarians.

In addition, L.B.I. is developing various programs to assist individual binders to make themselves more efficient. These include statistical studies, management aids covering all sorts of operating problems, labor relations, legislation affecting binders, and related matters. Through its associate members (suppliers of binding equipment and material), it is launching a program of research.

Another important factor is that L.B.I. provides a meeting place where several times each year, binders can meet and discuss mutual problems of production, techniques, and similar matters.

Probably the most striking example of the cooperative effort to solve mutual problems is to be found in the Annual Joint Session of Librarians and Binders. For almost two decades, these Joint Sessions have been held, and thousands of librarians have attended. Here, mutual problems are openly and frankly discussed. Ideas are exchanged, and in the forum of debate and discussion, progress is made in solving the problems of conservation.

We library binders are small businessmen. Practically all of us are owner-operated firms, where the owner himself is a skilled binder, who is as familiar with his plant and its equipment as he is with his desk.

What L.B.I. tries to do is to enable these small, independent, competitive American businessmen to do collectively what no one of them could do alone. It is a good thing we are doing, and is our method of joint action to serve our customers, the librarians of America, ourselves and employees, and the public.

COLORED SLIDES AVAILABLE

Did you know that L. B. I. has a set of approximately 100 colored slides with titles available for use by libraries and schools? The slides in 35 mm. size clearly and simply depict binding operations. Interested? Write Miss Barr!

How We Do It!

by ETHEL SHAFFER, Serials Librarian
Montana State College



In Montana the binding contract is let by the state purchasing agent to one binder for all the institutions and the departments of the state. In 1951 we had the unhappy experience of having the contract let to a binder who did not produce the type of work and service to which we were accustomed. The librarians of the six units of the University of Montana, with the State University at Missoula and the State College at Bozeman being the organizers and spokesmen for the group, took measures to educate the state purchasing agent on Class A Library Binding. Out of correspondence on this matter came the fact, not surprisingly, that all the librarians were concerned about the rising costs of binding. Though all would like to have their style of binding continued, all agreed that it was imperative to find ways of reducing costs or at least of holding the line. It was felt the only course to follow was that of simplification and standardization. This should at least reduce the library's cost of preparing material for the binder, if not reduce the binder's charges. Following suggestions binders have made about which practices should be standardized, we drew up this plan:

The same title is to be trimmed to the same size for all units of the University System. Edges will not be sprinkled. Colors are to be chosen from fourteen previously agreed upon. There will be no panel or decorative lines. As for collation, all advertisements are to be bound in and all covers included. Title pages and tables of contents are to be placed at the head of the volume; indexes, at the end. When supplements are paged in, they are to be bound as paged; otherwise, they are to be bound at the end of the volume. In so far as

possible, volumes should be bound as published except where such is an illogical arrangement. In that case, the plan of the index should be followed. Small maps and charts are to be sewed in place; larger ones are to be placed in a pocket at the end of the volume.

Each library is to continue the form of title being used. The form for new titles is to be taken from the Wilson periodical indexes or the *Union List of Serials*. Each library will also retain the present panel positions of title, volume and date. However, certain details such as placement of "supplement" and "index" have been standardized, as have abbreviations and certain symbols. This plan is to be submitted to the binder with the understanding that it is to be our standard and that he may charge additional rates when any deviation is requested.

Since these procedures have not yet been put into practice, we realize that revision may be necessary and that expansion will be desirable. But we had to make a beginning.

Editor's Note: Librarians and binders are constantly seeking to improve methods of conservation. We are interested in our reader's experiences in the belief that they may aid other librarians with similar problems. If you have developed a procedure which might be of general interest, send it to Miss Edith Barr, Library Binding Institute, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Don't Judge a Book by Its Cover ... Unless ...

by RENITA JAY
Caroline L. Lloyd, Inc.



Don't judge a book by its cover, unless you are as interested in the conservation of books as library binders and librarians are. The librarian finds it imperative to be aware of the book's content, the million details of library procedures, and the library budget. Librarians know better than almost anyone else that the inadequately bound book will quickly deteriorate and make demands on the budget. For this reason the librarian finds it best to keep the address of a certified library binder handy, and he or she must also learn something of the hidden materials which determine the quality of a binding. Most purchasers have done this and use the set of minimum specifications which provide a guarantee of quality in library binding.

What are the materials which go into a book other than the author's deathless prose and the title printed in gold leaf? Paper, glue, thread, frequently cloth or some substitute for cloth, and a material to make the book cover hard and durable enough to protect the printed pages. In times past wooden boards or several heavy pieces of discarded parchment manuscripts served as covers. Eventually a solid, sturdy paper board was developed expressly for this purpose. This board is known as Binders Board.

Since the entire binding hinges on the board — the cover material, end papers and reinforcement are glued to it — the binding may be considered no better than the board used. Any failure in the performance of the board will cause additional strain on the other components of the binding. In acknowledgment of this fact, the Class A Minimum Specifications for Certified Library Binding call for Binders Board.

Just what is Binders Board? According to its definition in Commercial Standard CS50-34 it is "a single ply, solid board made on a wet

Saylback

The Outstanding
Library Binding
Buckram

(Impregnated, of course)

Used by

Leading Library
Binders Everywhere

Manufactured by

Special Fabrics, Inc.

SAYLESVILLE, RHODE ISLAND

machine from a base stock of mixed papers, kiln or plate dried, and ranging in thickness from 30 points (0.030 inch) to 300 points (0.300 inch)."

The sturdy qualities of Binders Board are achieved through its unique manufacturing process. As already stated, it is made on a wet machine. A revolving cylinder picks up a continuous web of pulp until the desired thickness is reached. (At this stage, the sheet is about two and one-half times as thick as the desired finished thickness.)

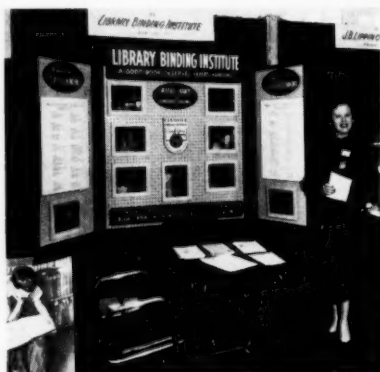
The single sheets are piled up and are then put under intense hydraulic pressure to extract the water and to make the fibres mat more closely. Binders Board is the only board thus processed and it is due largely to this extreme pressure exerted upon the *wet* fibres that Binders Board achieves its exceptional density.

Next the pressed sheets are dried singly and slowly so as to permit each sheet to contract in all directions as the moisture evaporates. This slow drying, another exclusive manufacturing feature, gives extraordinary strength and toughness.

The sheets are then moistened and run through heated steel calendars to compress them even more, thereby increasing their density, and to give them the characteristic smooth, hard-rolled finish. Although each sheet has been inspected many times before, they are given a final inspection for conformation to the requirements of Commercial Standard CS50-34.

The finished board may be from .030 to .300 inches thick. The size of the book determines the thickness of board used in its binding. As the Government Printing Office states as a guide to sizes: "Obviously thin boards are used for light books and thick boards for heavy books. . . . In the last analysis choice of suitable board depends largely upon good judgment on the part of the book-binder performing the work."

The librarian needs to know no more than this, for the certified library binder has his guide for sizes and thicknesses based on experience, and his guide for fine workmanship based on the Class A Minimum Specifications. These specifications call for materials many of which in turn have their own Commercial Standards and minimum specifications. All these quality standards provide a safeguard for the librarian who can be assured of good, durable bindings when they are based on Class A Minimum Specifications.



Barr's Booth boosts Binders' Business

Miss Edith Barr, Executive Secretary of L.B.I., photographed at her booth during the Atlantic City Regional Conference. The many librarians who stopped by the booth were enthusiastic about the various L.B.I. programs.

Since 1842

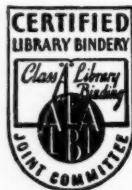
Davey Board

The
Standard Binders Board

For Library Bindings

The Davey Company

164 LAIDLAW AVE.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



This Seal
QUALITY

Identifies
BINDING

*Caveat Emptor.***or The Romans Had a Word for It —**

Indeed they did — “let the buyer beware.” For the librarian of today, the same thing may be said a little differently — but with the same warning — BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTE BINDINGS.

Nothing has ever been made, but what someone could make it a little worse, and sell it a little cheaper. Throughout the years this has been particularly true of Class A bindings.

Any “binding” represented as a substitute for Class A, claiming to be “just as good,” but costing less, merits serious investigation by a librarian. Because in the end it may well cost much more and defeat the purpose for which library binding is intended.

We have recently had called to our attention a substitute for Class A binding for periodicals which is described as “a permanent binding for periodicals” which “will save \$2.00 out of every \$3.00 on normal binding costs.” It is represented as “exactly like any other bound volume in appearance when one stands back and looks at it.” (No mention is made about how far back one has to stand in order to get this illusion.)

The library binding industry is vitally interested in developing the most efficient means of conservation. To this end it has, in cooperation with the library profession, developed a set of specifications which most nearly meets the librarians requirements for conservation. New methods are welcomed and encouraged. But each new development must be judged by the requirements of the profession. Claims which are made for any new process or method must be thoroughly investigated, else they result in a less, rather than a more efficient method of conservation.

For example, in the process referred to, we are led to believe by analysis that these statements are not accurate, and indeed may be misleading. Thus, the statement that “\$2.00 out of every \$3.00 on normal binding costs will be saved,” implies that a periodical normally bound according to Class A specifications which may cost \$3.00, when bound this way costs only \$1.00. Is this so? No. The minimum price of the cover, which is what the binder is really trying to sell, is \$1.00 (but may be much more on thicker volumes). The cost of handling by the library is at least that of the bindery, which offers to do the job if the library does not want to, at an advertised price of 85 cents to \$1.00, plus the price of the cover — making a total cost of \$1.85 to \$2.00. Hence, under the most favorable conditions the saving is about one dollar (\$1.00) less than claimed.

But what does the library get? In the first place, the volume is not mended, is not rounded, is not backed, is not trimmed, has no fly leaves, has no back lining — in fact, it

is nothing more than a few issues stuck together with an adhesive and then inserted and stuck into a cover.

Secondly, none of the advertisements are removed. This is not done, we assume, because it is too costly, in fact, it is one of the principal items of cost in binding periodicals. In addition, it is not done, we assume, since to coat the backs of the remaining loose pages is difficult. Without this being done, some pages will not be caught in and will eventually fall out.

Why is this removal of advertisements done in most periodical binding? Because otherwise the volume will be too thick. Hence, by this “just as good” process, the actual cost may well be more than the cost of rebinding by Class A specifications (with an inferior volume resulting) because several volumes may be required to bind what is normally bound into one volume when done by the accepted specifications.

When bound according to Class A specifications, the periodicals take up less shelf space, admittedly at a premium in most libraries. When bound by this “just as good” method, they take up more shelf space. This is particularly true of many titles which measure several inches in thickness before advertisements are removed. When bound according to proper specifications, they reduce themselves to single volumes. When bound without removing the advertisements, they may make two or three volumes, which would actually cost more than Class A would cost.

But that is not all. In the third place, it is difficult to believe that a book that is not rounded, not backed, not sewed, not trimmed, will look like one that is. Any statement to this effect taxes the credulity of a librarian familiar with Class A specifications. These requirements are based on both a functional and aesthetic purpose. The book must be attractive, but it also must stand repeated circulations in the years ahead.

The money a librarian spends for periodical rebinding is spent in order to conserve the valuable material in a small space for present and future readers. Each part of the specifications has this as its reason for being included in the standard. The danger of valuable data being put together in a form which makes it highly improbable that its usefulness will continue over the years, is a risk few librarians will care to take. This is so, regardless of the cost factor, for a dollar spent today without investigation may mean an expenditure of several dollars a few years hence to remedy the error.

Librarians are urged, therefore, to bear in mind the old Latin expression, *Caveat Emptor*. Investigate before you buy anything “just as good.” It may, and most probably will, be more expensive in the long run and not at all what a librarian may properly expect a “binding” to be.



Know Our Members

CHARLES W. PICKARD
The Library Binder Company of
Pennsylvania, Inc.

Our friend from Philadelphia, Charles W. Pickard, was born and bred in Georgia. It was there that he completed his education at the Georgia School of Technology.

Before starting his career with the National Library Bindery Company, Mr. Pickard was employed at a Georgian bank. He then took to the seas where he spent a few years in the service of the United States Merchant Marine. Upon his return home, he became associated with the National Library Bindery Company in Atlanta, Georgia. Thus, in September, 1923, Charles W. Pickard's life work began.

He lived in Atlanta until February, 1933. In that year, he moved to Philadelphia to manage a branch of the National Library Bindery Company. In July, 1934, Charles Pickard purchased the assets of this branch and formed his own company with his brother, Jimmy. This partnership proved to be a prosperous one, but it was dissolved, unexpectedly and unfortunately, when Jimmy was killed in the North Atlantic during the early months of World War II.

Charles continued the business with much success. He was soon chosen to serve for three years as president of the Library Binding Institute.

In 1939, Mr. Pickard married Adelaide Ogden. With their daughter, Phyllis, they now reside in suburban Philadelphia in the historical Camp Hill section near Fort Washington. Mr. Pickard is active in fraternal and religious organizations. He is an avid golfer and horticulturist. His interest in flying, however, has proved significant of his rapid rise to success.

The Role of Conservation in the American Library

by DUDLEY A. WEISS

The idea of the desirability of change is a comparatively recent development in human history. Among primitive peoples, change is frowned upon and society places a premium on the static. Probably, the most revolutionary phenomenon in history of man is the concept that man's destiny is not static, but conditions can change and improve.

With our deep-seated faith in the dignity of the human being, we Americans have left our imprint upon the concept of change as a factor in human development — it should and can be for the better. We regard change as always moving towards the bettering of the lot of mankind. Change, thus, has a functional aspect which pervades every facet of our civilization.

In no area of our culture has this been more true than in the role which the library plays in our society. Originally, a little used depository of written material available to a select few, the library has become a working tool for, and a necessary adjunct to, every segment of our society. Whether for entertainment or instruction, vocation or avocation, the library has become the indispensable foundation of our way of life.

The rich diversity of our civilization has naturally led towards a specialization of skills. This specialization is carried into the field of books and libraries. Library diversification has paralleled the functional requirements of library users in an effort to serve the needs of the community.

A logical sequence to the expansion of the role of the library is the development of new mechanical devices for the dissemination and conservation of the written word. Here, too, the rule has been constant change. Not only have new types of covers and bindings come into use — particularly paper of various kinds in edition bindings, but new techniques of conservation have been tried. These include plastic materials — both liquid and solid, photographic reproductive equipment to save space, and other like devices. All are part of a progressive movement towards a better answer to the question, "How to conserve material for circulation for the reader of today and tomorrow."

Undoubtedly, the most significant advance in the techniques of conservation has been the development of the Minimum Specifications for Class A Binding. These specifications were arrived at by the cooperative efforts of librarians and binders through the Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Library Binding Institute.

The problem facing this Committee was this: What type of binding would satisfac-

torily meet the requirements of most libraries? Put another way, the question was: What should the standard be for good binding?

The solution — a set of specifications available to, and usable by, all libraries, large or small, public or private, for all material, whether in periodical or book form, for juvenile or adult, has considerably advanced the art of conservation. Its effects upon the American library have been tremendous, but often overlooked.

Furthermore, it brought in its wake a series of new developments, each of which is equally important.

First, and foremost, among these is the realization that rebinding, rather than being an item of expense and overhead for a library, is a budget-saving device. Now this is in some ways a startling idea. Yet, its truth is easily demonstrated. Books and periodicals are bought to be used — *i.e.*, to be circulated — since our libraries today are functional. Therefore, the cost of a book is to be determined by the number of circulations, actual or potential, in a given volume. Library binding (or rebinding, as the case may be) differs from edition binding in the extra strength built into the construction of the cover and the way the sections are joined to each other and the cover. This strength lies in the materials used and in the method of sewing (for most volumes a special method known as oversewing).

Thus, the more of a library budget devoted to rebinding or prebinding, the more money eventually becomes available for new books, since books last longer when rebound according to Class A specifications. One dollar is thus made to do the work of several dollars.

Another equally significant development is that circulation of older books tends to increase. The techniques of, and materials used in rebinding make a rebound book look equally as attractive as, and in many cases, more attractive than a new book. Rebound books are clean, exhilaratingly gay in color and inviting to pick up and read. Many are bound in brightly colored illustrated covers, the use of which has become widespread, and is the most recent development in the art of rebinding.

A third and equally important concomitant has been the close liaison which has developed generally between the library profession and the library binding industry through the Joint Committee and through annual Joint Sessions at which mutual problems are discussed. Further, by the institution of Certification of Binders by the Joint Committee, librarians know which library binders are able to produce Class A work and are reliable firms. This had led to the practice of librarians developing close ties with a specific Certified Binder with whom it works very closely on all matters related to conservation. This involves not only the specifications, but, also, the myriad of detail from the training of personnel to be responsible for selecting books to be rebound, the actual criteria for such selection, the

processing of such material including scheduling, deliveries and related matters.

Finally, with a standard to go by, continuous research, individually by certified binders, and collectively by their organization, the Library Binding Institute, seeks ever to improve existing techniques or conservation.

A few years ago, Professor Toynbee, the eminent English historian, suggested that many civilizations of the past failed to survive because of an inability to respond to challenges. Certainly, that cannot be said of the dynamic manner in which the library profession and the library binding industry has met the challenge of conservation. Probably the most encouraging aspect of this movement has been its successful formulation of a set of specifications available to all librarians, and the continuing program to improve these specifications. This is change and progress in the American tradition dedicated to the goal of increasing the availability of the resources of the American library to more people in more ways. It augurs a very healthy future for a society continually seeking to enhance the dignity of man.

"A Heritage to Hold in Fee"

by NELLIE R. SWANSON, Librarian
State Teachers College, Minot, N. D.

*"Books should to one of these four ends conduce,
For wisdom, piety, delight, or use."*

In a sense books are guests coming from all ages and all places of man's habitation. They may be admitted to our company or dismissed at will. They are at our service, never condescending, never querulent.

One book may relate history or display the art of man; another may reveal some secret of nature; a third would commune with man about life and death and immortality. The vivacity of some dispels care, enlivens tedious hours, exhilarates the spirit. Others discipline desire, direct emotion, lend courage to man.

Men, hidden, inaccessible to our time, impatient that time was running out for them, fenced by barriers of language, or held aloof by conventions of etiquette, have written in fervid haste, then refined in calmer mood the product of their highest energy of thought and feeling. While their spirits live one immortal life, their thoughts may well be living an immortality on earth, quickening our thinking as if one in the flesh were with us.

Even in the smallest selected library we are in the company of the wisest and wittiest of the learning of civilized men, set in good order, refined, loved — an honorable heritage.

Who's Who in L.B.I.



Dudley A. Weiss, our General Counsel, responsible for the direction of L.B.I. activities, is Boston born and bred. A native of Medford, a small city just North of Boston, famous for its clipper ships and Medford rum, he graduated from Harvard College in 1934, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and holder of several scholarships. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1937 and has been in practice of law in Boston since, except for the War years when he served with the O.P.A. in various positions as Attorney, Regional Economist, Surplus War Goods Coordinator. He has also taught in Northeastern University in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Mr. Weiss believes that the future of democracy lies in our collective capacity to furnish opportunities for the individual to develop his often unknown and unrealized potential. Our schools do this by exposure to educational processes, our libraries by opening the doors to our cultural wealth — both are the pillars upon which our intellectual freedom is preserved, and man's divine dignity preserved. The task of conserving this cultural wealth is a prime function of L.B.I. and the librarians of America by joint co-operative action with the result that libraries may continue to serve their communities as fertile sources of education, entertainment, and inspiration.

To Library Binders

You are invited . . .

to attend the Regional Meeting of Library Binders in New York or Chicago to join in a discussion of trade problems. These meetings

are for library binders interested in knowing more about their business and exchanging mutual ideas for improving the technology of conservation.

New York, November 17, 1953 at the Hotel Biltmore

Chicago, December 10, 1953 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel

For reservations or information, write Miss Edith Barr.

Boy walks 24 miles to get library books

CUSHING, OKLA. — A 12-year-old farm boy, Albert Ringwald, walks 12 miles into town — and back home again — to get books to read.

At times he catches rides for part of the 24-mile round trip.

About every 10 days he checks out 12 to 15 books at the Cushing library and totes them home in a canvas sack. A brother, Ronald, 14, goes along frequently to help carry the volumes.

from *International Bookbinder*, July-Aug. '53

GANE has Everything for the Library Binder . . .

Davey Binder Board
Backing Flannel and Denim
Interlaken Cloth and Buckram
DuPont PX Cloth, Buckram and Fabrikoid
Gummed Hollands and Cambric
Gane's Flexible, Case Making and Stripping Glues
Edge Colors — Sizings — Lacquer — Varnish
End Sheet, Backing and Flexible Papers
Stay Cloth — Super — Sewing Threads
Gane's Casing-in Paste — Headbands
Peerless Genuine Gold and Stamping Foils plus HUNDREDS of other Supplies

Tools, New and Rebuilt Equipment

Over 107 years of "Know-How"

GANE BROTHERS AND LANE, INC.
CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES
Gane Brothers & Co. of New York, Inc.

November, 1953

The Library Binder

In the Next Issue

A Complete Review of the Joint Committee

WHAT IT IS!

HOW IT OPERATES!

HOW IT BENEFITS THE LIBRARY

What is the Joint Committee of American Library Association and Library Binding Institute? For almost twenty years this committee has endeavored to advance the progress of conservation. Its members, librarians and binders alike, have been outstanding individuals in their profession and industry. In our next issue will appear an article on the work of the Joint Committee and its Subcommittees. One of the most significant instances of cooperation between the industry and its customers, this committee has earned an enviable reputation for service to the librarians of America.

A list of these men appears below. The next issue of the BINDER will carry their pictures, their biographies, and what they are doing to help you.

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE AND
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Joint Committee

ALFRED B. LINDSAY (1954), Chairman, Washington Square Library, New York University, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES J. FLANIGAN (1954), Deputy Director, Erie County Public Library, Buffalo, New York

ARNOLD H. TROTIER (1954), Associate Director, Technical Dept., University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

WILLIAM T. WEITZEL (1954), City Library Association, Springfield, Massachusetts

MR. BERNARD J. SCHAEFFER, Chivers Bookbinding Co., 33 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

MR. LAWRENCE D. SIERST, New Method Book Bindery, Inc., 203 S. Kosciusko St., Jacksonville, Ill.

MR. OSCAR SCHNAPEL, National Library Bindery Co. of Indiana, Inc., 546 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

MR. J. HOWARD ATKINS, F. J. Barnard & Co., Inc., 101 Mystic Ave., Medford, Mass.

BOARD OF REVIEW

Sub-Committee

WILLIAM THURMAN, JR., New York Public Library Bindery, 42nd St. at 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

NELSON W. MCCOMBS, Librarian, Washington Square Library, New York University, N. Y. C.

PROF. JEROME K. WILCOX, Librarian, City College, St. Nicholas Terrace & West 140th St., N. Y. C.

WILLIAM R. THURMAN, 8825 77th St., Woodhaven, Long Island (formerly with N. Y. P. L.)

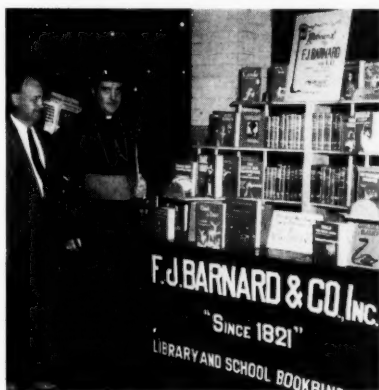
APPRAISAL BOARD

Sub-Committee

WILLIAM THURMAN, JR., New York Public Library Bindery, 42nd St. at 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ALOISE VAN ACKEN, New York Public Library Bindery, 42nd Street at 5th Avenue, New York City.

H. G. BOUSFIELD, Brooklyn College Library (Chief Librarian) Brooklyn, N. Y.



His Excellency, Most Reverend John J. Wright, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Worcester, visits the exhibit of F. J. Barnard & Co. at the Annual Religious Teachers' Convention held at Worcester, Mass., on September 25, 1953. Standing beside him is the company representative, Ernest J. Cerie. Bishop Wright was a member of the Barnard organization during his college years.

Welcome New Members

L. B. I. takes great pleasure in welcoming into the ranks of Certified Binders the following firms:

PEORIA BOOK-BINDERY, 1006 N. Adams, Peoria, Illinois.

ACME BINDERY, INC., 287 Washington Street, Buffalo 3, New York

These two firms have submitted samples indicating that they are capable of doing Class A work, and have submitted evidence of responsibility for property of libraries submitted to them by reason of ample insurance. The Joint Committee of A. L. A. and L. B. I. has certified them and we welcome them as members of L. B. I., binders interested in furthering the progress and development of conservation.

We also welcome the following Associate Members:

ALBERT D. SMITH & CO., 40 Worth Street, New York City, New York, Mr. Albert D. Clayburgh.

INTERLAKEN MILLS, Fisherville, Rhode Island. (Mr. Frank Morrissey, Treasurer. Manufacturers and distributors of book binding cloth.)

These firms are suppliers of products used by librarian binders, and have indicated their desire to advance the art of conservation of books and periodicals by joining L. B. I., the only trade association of library binders, whose primary object is, by cooperation with the Library profession to improve and develop methods of conservation.

Back to School with Barr

During the past summer, I attended the Northeastern Institute at Yale University, where classes were held for members of the Chamber of Commerce and American Trade Association Executives.

Since some of the "students" brought their families, there were over 300 people housed at the Silliman College Dormitories. It was an exciting experience to meet such an affable and congenial group.

Among the 45 members of our class were men and women representing various fields of the business world — ranging from the Diaper Service Institute of America to the West Virginia Funeral Directors Association. Our lectures were informative, interesting, and, I might add, extremely entertaining. I particularly enjoyed the "gab fests" where we, as "students" and professional business people, exchanged views and values on numerous topics.

I came away from Yale feeling that the Library Binding Institute had established a complete and comprehensive program as good as, and in many instances, better than some of the large Trade Associations.

On the lighter side, our "extra-curricular" activities brought many hours of amusement and relaxation. We were fortunate in having guest speakers at our dinners who enlightened us on varied subjects. The glee club, which was comparable to a professional group, enthralled us with the sound of their superb voices. To add the cream to the dessert, we were given a wonderful dinner picnic. Why, even the police came along to escort our parade of Yale banner-decorated cars to the beach. I, personally, made a side trip (no pun intended) to the New Haven Hospital. I had tripped on an uneven flagstone, and was whisked away in an ambulance — police escort and all. After the doctor decided that nothing was broken, I was returned to the College via the local police car. Say, the doctor never did examine the flagstone!



Joseph Rizicka's booth at Atlantic City hit a striking note by using the "Barefoot Boy Poster" as its central theme.

What's Your Binding Problem?

L.B.I. is the source of information for all librarian's problems relating to book conservation. Here are some of the services we render librarians:

- Answer questions relating to rebinding of books and periodicals.
- Free examination service of rebound books (by a librarian Subcommittee of the Joint Committee of A.L.A. and L.B.I.) to determine if the rebound volume meets Class A specifications.
- Furnish information on how to combat mildew.
- Loan colored slides on rebinding for use by libraries and library schools in training programs.
- Provide information on standardized lettering.
- Provide lists of binders certified by the Joint Committee as able to do work in accordance with the minimum specifications for Class A binding.

All requests should be sent to Miss Edith Barr, Executive Secretary, Library Binding Institute, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.



SEPTEMBER — EVENTFUL MONTH FOR REYNOLDS

September was a busy month for the Reynolds family in Kansas City. It was Dad Reynolds' birthday — it was his 45th wedding anniversary — and he celebrated his fiftieth year in the binding business. Congratulations!

November, 1953

The Library Binder

They Supply Some of the Materials We Use

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company was founded in 1831 in Wilmington, Delaware, as a cotton finishing company by Joseph Bancroft. In 1876 Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Joseph's son and first president of the company started finishing book cloth. This step to book cloth came as an outgrowth of Samuel's interest in books and authors which made him turn his attention to the production of a durable book covering. In 1878 he received his first order for book cloth to be used on Bayard Taylor's book "Prince Dekalion." The business grew in the book cloth field and on June 1, 1908, "Legal Buckram" was chosen as a standard by the American Library Association; The Librarian of Congress; The Bureau of Standards; The Public Printer and the Printing Investigation Commission of the Sixtieth Congress.

Bancroft Book Cloth is finished in Wilmington, Delaware, and Staten Island, New York, on many grey goods woven in their own cotton mill at Reading, Pa. A modern textile laboratory is maintained which is constantly checking standards and looking for adaptations and finishes suitable for book cloths.

Albert D. Smith & Company, Inc., is a subsidiary of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company and is the sales agent for all Bancroft's book cloth. These fall into two categories; Pyroxylin Impregnated which is known to the trade as "Arrestox" and the starch filled cloths which have the trade names of Linen Finish, Oxford, Eton, Kennett, Rugby, Buckram and Legal Buckram. Sales offices are maintained in New York and Chicago and a sales force services the entire United States. The offices and plants are in constant contact by teletype and telephone to assure prompt, efficient service to their customers.

FUND RAISING IDEA NO. 1

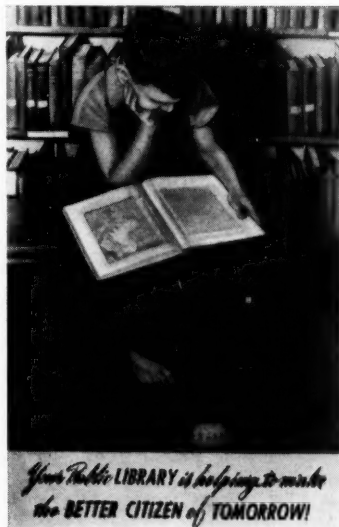
Last summer, down on Cape Cod, where Yankee ingenuity more or less had its birth, I came across an interesting and profitable money-raising idea for the benefit of the Yarmouth Library.

Yarmouth Port, one of the oldest villages in the United States, also has some of the oldest houses, many of which have been maintained beautifully and are now occupied by residents who take great pride in the structures and in their antique furnishings. One day in August these houses are opened to the public. A tour ticket covering six houses is sold for \$1.00. All proceeds go to the Library Association. A sum of more than \$300 was raised in one afternoon by this method.

Perhaps your community has old houses, or just interesting ones, that the public in your community would like to visit.

M.B.S.

Our Poster is Sweeping the Nation



More than 7000 of these colorful, storytelling posters have been distributed throughout the country. . . . Glowing reports reaching us daily pay tribute to its far-reaching effectiveness in stimulating interest in local libraries.

. . . It is ideal for Book Week. An aggressive campaign to distribute these posters in prominent places throughout the community will pay dividends. . . . Contact your Binder today.

• • •

Use it for Book Week

NOVEMBER 15 - 21

• • • • •

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE

CALIFORNIA

PACIFIC LIBRARY BINDING Co.
770 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles

COLORADO

DENVER BOOK BINDING Co.
2223 Walton Street, Denver
DIETER BOOK BINDING Co.
1130 — 23rd Street, Denver

CONNECTICUT

PECK BINDERY
P. O. Box 977, New Haven

GEORGIA

✓ NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co. of Ga.
2395 Peachtree Rd., N. E. Atlanta

ILLINOIS

BOOK SHOP BINDERY
304 W. Randolph Street, Chicago
ERNST HERTZBERG & SONS
1751 Belmont Avenue, Chicago
✓ NEW METHOD BOOK BINDERY
203 South Kosciusko Street, Jacksonville

INDIANA

HECKMAN BINDERY, Inc.
North Manchester
✓ NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co. of Indiana
546 South Meridian St., Indianapolis

IOWA

HERTZBERG CRAFTSMEN
2134 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines
KOLARIK BOOK BINDING Co.
3002 Madison Street, Cedar Rapids

MARYLAND

✓ CHARLES L. ELLIOTT Co.
1907 Rosedale Street, Baltimore
✓ JOSEPH RUZICKA
606 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

✓ F. J. BARNARD & Co.
101 Mystic Avenue, Medford
DURA BOOK BINDING Co.
202 Elm Street, Marlboro
✓ NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co.
271 Park Street, West Springfield
✓ J. S. WESBY & SONS
44 Portland Street, Worcester

MISSOURI

BANNER BOOK BINDING Co.
2723 Ivanhoe Avenue, St. Louis
REYNOLDS BINDERY
4400 East 24th Street, Kansas City

NEBRASKA

CHARLES ELCE & SON
2626 North 48th Street, Lincoln

NEW JERSEY

JAMES BROWN & SON
191 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City

NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO BOOKBINDERS
2739 Campbell Rd., Albuquerque

NEW YORK

✓ GLENDON BATES COMPANY
27 New Market Street, Poughkeepsie
✓ ALBERT BERGER COMPANY
16 East 12th Street, New York
✓ CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY
33 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn
✓ DESS & TALAN COMPANY
219 East 144th Street, New York
✓ GLICK BOOK BINDING COMPANY
21-16 43rd Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
MacDONALD & MAIER, Inc.
68 East 131st Street, New York
MUTUAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co.
P. O. Box 542, Syracuse
RIDLEY'S BOOK BINDERY
104 Maple Avenue, Ithaca
✓ ROCHESTER BOOK BINDERY
165 St. Paul Street, Rochester

NEW YORK

✓ JOSEPH RUZICKA
228 East Market Street, Greensboro

OHIO

ART GUILD BINDERY
324 East 9th Street, Cincinnati
GEORGE A. FLOHR COMPANY
809 Walnut Street, Cincinnati
GENERAL BOOK BINDING COMPANY
1766 East 133rd Street, E. Cleveland
KALMBACHER BOOK BINDING COMPANY
2830 — 131st, Toledo
NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co. of Ohio
1766 East 133rd Street, E. Cleveland
GEORGE H. SAND COMPANY
1902 Colerain Avenue, Cincinnati

OKLAHOMA

MOTTER BOOK BINDING COMPANY
Box 767, Muskogee

PENNSYLVANIA

✓ CHARLES W. FREDD Co.
849 Anthracite Avenue, Kingston
✓ LIBRARY BINDERY COMPANY of Pa., Inc.
212 North 12th Street, Philadelphia
✓ SAVIDGE & KRIMMEL
232 North 15th Street, Philadelphia

TEXAS

HILL BOOK BINDERY
6519 N. Lamar Blvd., Austin

UTAH

HILLER BOOK BINDING COMPANY
255 South First West Street, Salt Lake City

CANADA

HARPELL'S PRESS CO-OPERATIVE
Gardenvale, P.Q.

All Qualified Binders Interested in the Promotion and Maintenance of
Highest Standards in Binding Technique are Invited to Join.

DUDLEY A. WEISS
General Counsel

MISS EDITH BARR
Executive Secretary

MELVIN B. SUMMERFIELD
Public Relations Counsel

10 State St., Boston, Mass. 501 Fifth Ave., New York City 171 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



)